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ESTABLISHED 1854.

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Weather Forecast for Monday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Fair, warmer Monday in northern portion; partly cloudy.

For Arkansas—Fair Monday and Tuesday, preceded by showers in extreme eastern portion Monday; warmer Monday in western and central portions; variable winds.

For Iowa: Fair Monday and Tuesday; fresh winds, mostly northerly.

For Missouri: Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; cooler Monday in extreme eastern portion; northerly winds.

For Nebraska and Kansas: Fair Monday and Tuesday; winds mostly northerly.

For Colorado: Fair Monday and Tuesday; north to east winds.

SHOWING THEIR HAND EARLY.

Those who have noted the kind of men who are leading the so-called "anti-imperialist" movement, and have observed the relations existing between these men and the Democratic party, have been convinced for some time that this movement, though ostensibly "anti-imperialist," is really and distinctly anti-Republican. Not that the Republican party is committed to "imperialism," it isn't. The Republican party is not more inclined toward the policy denounced so ardently by the Atkinson crowd than is the Democratic party. There is a vast difference between expansion and the kind of imperialism against which the country is warned by these copperhead alarmists.

It was not expected, however, that the "anti-imperialists" would show their hand so early as one year before the presidential election. But there is no longer any secrecy as to the political motives and purposes of the American Filipinos. They have been called to meet in a national session in Chicago October 17, and it is boldly declared that the probable outcome of this meeting will be an alliance with the Democratic party. Thus the real object of the movement is not only disclosed, but confessed.

The Atkinson fellows, with a few exceptions, are not moved by any high-minded considerations of humanity, as they profess to be; neither have they the least fear that the United States government is in any danger of departing from the democratic principles upon which the nation was founded and has grown to its present greatness. It is probably only fair, too, to say that these men are not, at heart, as they would appear to be through their avowals, sympathetically hostile to their country and to their country's flag. The leaders are merely tricky politicians, taking unusual chances of being publicly executed for the purpose of promoting the chances of party success. They have hoped, by giving their movement the semblance of independence, to enlist the co-operation of many Republicans as well as Democrats, and they have succeeded in aligning a few distinguished members of the Republican party with their doctrines. They are seeking a new issue to take the place of the repudiated free silver issue. They have hoped, as in the case of the silver agitation, to draw from the Republican ranks as well as from the Democratic, but in the end to swing their forces into line for the Democratic national ticket.

The frank announcement as to the purposes of the forthcoming Chicago meeting should forewarn all Republicans who might be inclined to take stock in the specious declarations and professions of the "anti-imperialists." These alarmists—those of the strange and restless spirits that are never satisfied with what is, but who advance un-American, dangerous and wholly experimental theories as to what should be, and inevitably end by aligning themselves with the Democratic party. The Republican party, being a party of sensible ideas and practical progress, offers no inducement to such agitators. The Democratic party, as dominated by Bryan, has an open door for cranks of all descriptions and welcomes anything that is opposed to the Republican party, regardless of its relations to national safety or national honor.

IN AID OF PORTO RICO.

By order of the secretary of war, the duty on coffee exported from Porto Rico to Cuba for the temporary relief of the former island has been materially reduced. The reduction will be in force only until such time as congress can adopt measures for the relief of the destitute inhabitants of Porto Rico. Under the Spanish regime, practically all the coffee produced in Porto Rico was marketed to Spain and Cuba. It is a fact not generally known, however, that Cuba was at one time a great coffee producing country, exporting as much as 100,000,000 pounds of a high grade product in a single year. The low duty placed on coffee exported from Porto Rico to Cuba by Spain resulted in the gradual decline of the coffee growing industry of the latter country, and for many years Cuba has not produced enough coffee for its own consumption. When Cuba came under the control of the United States it was decided to encourage the coffee industry, and the duty on the imported product was accordingly raised. As a result, many large coffee plantations have been laid out, but it will be some time before the trees will bear any considerable crop. In the meantime the surplus coffee of Porto Rico can be shipped to Cuba without working any hardship upon the planters there.

The question of permanent relief for the coffee industry, as well as many others in Porto Rico, is one which will give this government considerable concern. Practically prohibitive duties have been placed on all West Indian products by Spain since the war, and the markets in that

country have been lost. The extent of the Porto Rican coffee trade is shown by the exports in 1897, which amounted to \$12,222,000, principally to Spain and Cuba. Coffee formed two-thirds of the exports of the island. It will thus be seen that the chief problem in Porto Rico will be the preservation of its coffee industry, and the only practical solution appears to lie in the creation of a market in this country for the Porto Rican product. It should be the aim, however, of this government to encourage other industries in the island. The present destitution in Porto Rico is largely the result of the dependence placed upon the coffee crop, which was so extensively damaged by the recent hurricane. A variety of substantial industries is the only thing that will insure stability and prosperity to the trade of Porto Rico.

THE TRUST CONFERENCE.

As a result of the Chicago trust conference, which closed its deliberations Saturday night, the country has been given a pretty good expression of anti-trust opinion, or at least a fair example of anti-trust politics. It must be remembered that trusts are a natural outcome of business evolution under the laws of commerce, not only in this but in all countries. They are not the hobby nor the product of any party. Hence they have no conspicuous defense in a conference of this kind. Both the great political parties in this country are against the abuse of the trust power, but the Democratic party has taken a more violent part in the anti-trust agitation. The sum and substance of the deliberations and discussions at Chicago are that the danger from trusts is remotely prospective rather than actual or imminent. There seemed to be a vast difference of opinion, however, as to the question of even prospective danger.

As Mr. Bourke Cockran pointed out in his speech, the labor representatives in the conference admitted that wages are better than ever before in this country, and also that the purchasing power of the advance of prices, than heretofore. It was shown that the advance of prices resulting from general prosperity had affected but little those commodities classed as the necessities of life. Even Mr. Bryan, who poses as the champion of the laboring classes and has warned them against monopolies, was forced to admit that the trusts have not yet oppressed the people, but he concluded that the oppression must inevitably come when competition shall have been destroyed. This conclusion was reached on the ground that all men are born selfish as well as free and equal. Yet in another breath Mr. Bryan believed the people of any state capable of righting their wrongs and the people of the country honorable enough to correct national evils.

To say the least, it is only fair to wait for evidences of trust oppression before trusts are legislated out of existence. Remembering the false alarm promulgated by Mr. Bryan in 1896, the people will wait something more than this politician's fireworks to convince them of impending doom. When trusts overreach their rightful domain and oppress the people, the remedy for the evil will be forthcoming, and it is not impossible that some of the remedies suggested by Mr. Bryan might be employed. But it is a noteworthy fact that Mr. Bryan regards as wholly insufficient the only remedy based on a theory that trusts are chargeable to the Republican party. He thought the removal of the tariff on all trust goods might reduce the profits of the trusts, but that it would not kill monopoly. He did not say, although he doubtless had in mind, that the wholesale removal of tariffs of goods largely handled by trusts would almost inevitably result in the formation of international combinations, the tendency of which would be much more dangerous than that of domestic monopolies.

The situation, gathered from the Chicago discussion, is something like this: Although there are many trusts, and there are scarcely any monopolies, and competition is still a potential element in nearly every line of trade. Although the power of concentrated capital may ultimately be great enough to oppress the masses, there is, as yet, no evidence of such oppression. Although one may admit that there is a prospective danger in trust combinations, a wholesale onslaught against organized capital might reverse the condition of industrial prosperity now existing.

Admitting that trusts are not now oppressive, it might perhaps be wise to enact laws to prevent the use of watered stock and other fictitious values in the floating of big enterprises, and laws which would require publicity of corporation affairs.

Finally, that there is a growing sentiment against trusts, and that those who enter into these combinations dare not resort to extortion.

In this educational way the Chicago convention has been of some value, not only to trust magnates, but also to political parties.

DEMOCRATIC PROTESTS AGAINST DEMOCRACY.

One of the refreshing signs of the times is the manner in which many of the respectable anti-expansion journals have repudiated the incendiary speeches made by Altgeld and Lutz at the recent Cooper Union meeting. We have noticed that a number of Democratic journals, particularly in the South, have copied approvingly an editorial from the Philadelphia Inquirer in which Lutz's speech is called "downright treason and anarchy" and in which it is pointed out that "men like Altgeld and Lutz, when they are telling the people that their liberty is in danger and that the republic is going to smash and all that diabolical idiosyncrasy, never seem to remember that they themselves are living examples of the fullest liberty. How long would such men be permitted to utter treason and give aid and comfort to an enemy in any country in Europe? They would be in jail."

The Washington Times declares that such speeches only serve to help the Republican party, and if the Democratic party gives countenance to them it will forfeit the possibility of carrying the next presidential election. "The Lutz position," says the Times, "lacks originality as well as respectability. It infringes the patent of Hoar and the copyright of Atkinson on their own territory. We are in favor of protecting them against that sort of thing, especially when their vested rights in the infamy of supporting Taged rebels against the stars and stripes are assailed by outsiders. The country can readily understand how a Nestor of political Pecksniffs like the senior Massachusetts senator can laud and morally assist the enemies of his country. Medford rum and sugar are suffi-

cient to account for that. Neither is it difficult to appreciate the attitude of Atkinson. St. Elizabeth's is full of abler anti-expansionists than he. But there is naturally some astonishment, which in the present instance we do not share, when a male person calling himself a Democrat deliberately attempts to steal the treason thunder of the Boston Filipino Junta to preach it to men who have imbibed the honest, expansive Americanism of Jefferson, Jackson and Polk with their mother's milk.

"What people of the Lutz order think they are working for we are at a loss to conceive; but we can tell them what the result of their anti-American idiosyncrasy will be without the slightest doubt. It will give the Republican administration, with its shameful record of Egotism, Sampsonism, Algerism, Carterism, and a return to the political spoils system in the civil service a new lease of power. The American people will never put a party in control whose representatives throw mud on their flag and apostrophize murdering rebels against its authority."

Among the Southern Democratic journals which have rejected Altgeld and Lutz as representatives of Democratic opinion is the Atlanta Constitution, which declares that their utterances do not gain the sympathy of the Democrats of the South, and that the party must not be bound by what these orators have said.

Another Southern journal which is protesting vigorously against the unpatriotic attitude into which the Democratic party is being led by its orators is the Memphis Scimitar. It declares that the Democratic orators are preparing to ring the changes on "consent of the governed" and "vassalage under the flag of freedom," and then adds: "Whenever this is done north of Mason and Dixon's line let somebody in the crowd rise up and ask the orator of the occasion whether he approves of the coercion of the seceding Southern states in 1861-5. He will not dare to say no. Then ask him what became of the 'consent of the governed' in that case, and whether the people of the South are in a state of 'vassalage' as a result of the disregard of that theory of the fathers."

Continuing, the Scimitar says: "Not even the shiftless Bryan could give a reason why it was right to violate that alleged basic principle of our government in the case of the South if it is so heinous in the case of the Philippines. For there is no getting around the logic of the proposition that if McKinley is acting as a tyrant and in defiance of that principle in coercing the Philippines, Lincoln must be equally condemned for compelling the Southerners to submit to the federal authority by force and arms. Whatever difference there may be in the circumstances of the two cases must be to the advantage of McKinley rather than Lincoln. The one has to deal with an insurrection of a single semi-savage tribe in a territory acquired by the United States as the result of a successful war with a foreign nation. The other had to do with organized government, exercising full civil authority over millions of Americans who had established it.

"Will the American Aristocratians contend that the Tagals have rights which the Southerners of 1861 had not? May these ragged semi-savages claim more consideration than was accorded to American citizens whose fathers had borne a conspicuous part in achieving the independence of the colonies and creating the republic? If so, upon what does their claim rest?"

MISSOURI POINTS.

Same With the Voters as to Governor. Little Lennie's reputed declaration that he will appoint no more women to office calls forth the pertinent remark in the Nevada Republican that "it is also generally understood that the people of Missouri will refuse to elect any more women governors."

Unnecessarily So.

Referring to the fact that our Governor Stone is very guarded as to what he says in his Kentucky speeches, the Springfield Republican sagely takes occasion to call attention to the fact that "it is necessary to have the Goebel speakers guarded in Kentucky."

Helms Discharged. The case against John H. Helms, of Brunswick, who while mayor last year shot and killed the city marshal in a difficulty in which the former was badly wounded, has been dismissed. One trial had resulted in a hung jury, and, with important witnesses absent from the state, the prosecuting attorney was satisfied that a conviction was impossible.

Colonel Martin Says He Will Get It.

Brookfield Gazette: Chicago has come to the final conclusion that she wants the Democratic national convention, but her claim can not be considered; the next Democratic national convention will go to Kansas City. It is not good policy for the United States to go to Chicago this time and it is good policy to go to Kansas City.

A Creditable Showing.

Columbia citizens made a good record in connection with the raising of a \$100,000 fund toward the building of the Missouri Midland, just completed. Already \$16,500 has been turned over to the railroad people, and much of the remaining \$83,500 has been collected. It is somewhat remarkable that among the more than 200 subscribers to the fund not one has failed to respond when called upon for the cash.

Perhaps He's Right.

So enthusiastic is Editor Bradshaw, of the Chillicothe Constitution, in pushing along the Dockery gubernatorial candidacy that he isn't satisfied with claiming that all the Democrats in that region are favorable to the Gallatin statesman, but insists that most of the Livingston county Republicans are desirous of seeing him nominated. And so, possibly, they may be; but not for the same reason as is Editor Bradshaw.

Bresnahan Quits.

T. M. Bresnahan, the bright young Linn county lawyer, who had within the last month that has elapsed since the first mention of his name in connection apparently made so rapid an advance in the direction of the Democratic nomination for the attorney generalship, seems to have changed his mind. His political sponsor, Charley Green, of the Brooklyn Argus, announces in the current issue of his paper that Mr. Bresnahan will not be a candidate for the place.

Dangerous Dave.

Lord Scully, the Englishman who is said to own a tenth of all the land in Bates county, personally inspected his possessions there not long ago, coming and departing presumably all unconscious of the risk he ran, as suggested by a neighboring editor over in Vernon county, thus: "Fre-

sumably his lordship didn't know that Dave DeArmond lived in Butler, and that Dave's long suit is cutting off the heads of money sharks. Better look out for Dave, Scully, old boy."

A Bonanza for Richmond Men.

The report that the Big Five Milling Company, of Ward, Colo., was about to sell its properties to an English syndicate for \$2,000,000 was heard with more than ordinary interest in Richmond, where two of the heavy stockholders, Barney Schefler, who is the owner of 6,000, reside. Late advices there indicated that the deal was in promising progress and that the local stock owners' bank accounts might soon be materially fattened.

Ray Republicans' Picnic.

The Republicans of Ray county, loyal fellows that they are, have arranged for a two-days' picnic in a grove near Richmond Wednesday and Thursday of this week, where for the time being they will not only loaf and invite their stomachs, so to speak, but will enjoy a feast of good Republican oratory as well, arrangements having been made to have several excellent talkers present. Their purpose is to line up the local forces and get ready for a campaign the results of which it is hoped may prove to Colonel George Triggs that he was overdone when he remarked in his Conservator that "Ray county is so safely Democratic, though, that when Gabriel sounds his trumpet on the last day she will still be in the Democratic column."

Is It True?

In a paragraph in which it congratulates the people of Columbia on their important new rail connection, the Glasgow Missourian, digressing somewhat, takes occasion to urge them to do something toward abolishing certain evils alleged to exist in connection with the management of the university, claiming that its affairs for years have been largely controlled and manipulated by a selfish clique whose unworthy scheming has retarded "the growth and advancement of the university and kept it from being what it ought to be today, the greatest educational institution in the West." The Missourian's charge is a serious one and should not be lightly uttered. If there is a basis for it the fact should be established and the blame placed where it belongs. The progress and prosperity of the great school are earnestly desired by every good citizen, and nothing calculated to interfere therewith should be tolerated.

Missourian Tells of the Twentieth.

"Without the knowledge of Leslie G. Setzer, who returned a few days ago from the Philippines, where he fought as a member of Colonel Funston's famous Twentieth Kansas regiment, we give below," says the Albany Ledger, "some information derived from a social talk with him. Leslie went out with Colonel Funston's regiment last year. He was in Kansas at the time, and when the regiment was being recruited at Topeka he happened to visit the camps and there met a friend who had just enlisted. The friend commenced to big him to enlist, picturing out the experience they would have in Cuba, as it was then thought the regiment would be sent to Cuba. He yielded to the eloquence of his friend right there and then went to headquarters and enlisted. The first night he was placed on guard out in the mud, and realized at once he was 'up against it.' In due time the regiment was ordered to the Philippines and after some preliminaries the regiment was shipped to San Francisco and soon afterward the boys were sailing away over the broad ocean ten thousand miles away. After a safe voyage they landed in the Philippines. They did not have long to wait to see some active service, for Colonel Funston and his regiment were known to be eager for the fray, and the commanding officers were quite willing to gratify their ambition. They were sent to the firing line on that memorable February night when the Philippines brought on the attack. Leslie says that after he got mixed up in the battle he lost all thoughts of his own personal safety and openly confessed that he is anything else than brave under any circumstances. He gave more thought to something to eat than to his own safety, and that the only time he felt disposed to take revenge out on a comrade was one night after an all day's battle when they were lying in the trenches as hungry as wolves, one of the boys near him said to him: 'Wash, how would you like to have a great big dish of strawberries all covered over with good rich cream?' The impertinent question was too much for his hungry stomach, and he felt like thumping the questioner. The night he received his wound he was lying out in the field on a pile of straw, and had been asleep. The Filipinos began firing and woke him up. He reached for his gun and haversack and a ball struck his left arm. After a few seconds the pain was terrible. In the darkness of the night he had to walk through a swamp and jungle four miles in order to reach an ambulance, and it was way up into the middle of the next day before he could reach a place where his wound could receive attention. There is more country included in the Philippine islands, Setzer says, than the people who ask him questions generally suppose. There are 1,400 islands included in the group. Luzon, on which most of the fighting has been done, is the largest and contains as much if not more surface than the state of Missouri. A range of mountains of considerable importance is found on the island, and in these the insurgents have places of refuge and for hiding provisions and arms just as the American Indians have on our Western borders. When pressed too hard the insurgents can go to the mountains to recruit and rest up, and it is next to impossible for soldiers to follow or find them. Asked for his opinion about the duration of the war, he says no one can tell how long it will last. That such a thing as starving out the insurgents is nonsense. They have stores of rice and food scattered everywhere and in most of the months can live on the fruits and that it requires but little food to keep them. Leslie has the highest opinion of Colonel Funston (now General Funston) and, like all the men in the regiment, thinks his fighting qualities have not been overestimated by the papers. Although Leslie has a wound in his arm that would entitle him to a pension, he says he has no thought of applying for one; he went to the war of his own accord, escaped with his life, and is back to remain in Missouri and earn an honest living."

Much Ado About Nothing.

From the New York Times. It is much to be hoped that the rather general disposition to disparage General Otis which is manifested by the returned soldiers has no more basis of fact and judgment than is possessed by the remarks of one of the most prominent critics, Private G. B. Sheehan, Twenty-third United States Infantry, who has just reached Worcester after thirteen months in the Philippines. Sheehan never felt a Tagal bullet, but he is inclined to disclose some appreciation whatever for the beneficial elements in combinations. His speech was a highly pleasing and successful bit of popular address, but it was not the utterance of economic statesmanship or even of mature thought on the trust question. The trust is not to be destroyed; it is to be regulated and corrected. If Mr. Bryan were president, he might learn by a line of fumbling experience in attempted legislation on this subject that the organization of industry is a principle as precious and needful to be utilized as monopolistic abuses are harmful and needful to be eliminated. He ought, however, if he contemplates the possible responsibilities of Democratic statesmanship, to consider the fact that the trust is a hard thing to get right away on how to exclude the bad without destroying the good in the "trust" movement.

Unionism Run Wild.

From the New York Journal (Dem.). The Stonewall Journal in Ohio is out with a threat against President McKinley, who is an honorary member of that body. The president is to lay the cornerstone of the fall festival building in Chicago. This stone was cut and fashioned by non-union men.

As a member of the Bricklayers' Union President McKinley will violate the rules of that body if he so much as touches a trowel to a non-union stone.

The union would insist upon the stone being cut before the union workmen would complete the building. In consequence of this state of affairs, five million cards are being circulated over the country requesting union men to boycott the fall festival if the non-union cornerstone is laid.

Is not this action of the union drawing the lines rather too strictly? President McKinley does not lay cornerstones for a living, and in laying this particular stone he will not work a particle of injury to the stone he does not. No particular precedent has been established.

All Spouts Look Alike to Them.

From the New York Sun. Colonel Bryan, the Hon. William Joel Stone, the Hon. Champ Clark, the Tennessee Moon and other Democratic notables are going to spout at the Texas Democratic national carnival next month. The Bryanites are wise campaigners. They spread their eloquence just as deep in Democratic as in doubtful states.

New Definition of Luxury.

From the Indianapolis Journal. Somebody out in Kansas has discovered that increased prosperity has brought with it a great increase in the divorce crop. When people get money they are apt to supply themselves first with the luxury they most desire, and the public knows now what a Kansas luxury is.

Signs of Unparalleled Prosperity.

From the Chicago Post. From every quarter of the country comes the gratifying assurance that the volume of business being done is simply phenomenal.

CONTEMPORARY COMMENT.

Bryan on Trusts.

Those who looked to Mr. Bryan in his speech at the trust conference yesterday morning to advocate public ownership as the remedy for discrimination in railroad rates—perhaps the chief stronghold of trust abuses—and thus to blaze the way for a possible future Democratic policy, were disappointed. His speech was marked by the absence of any special attack directed exclusively to a recital of the evils of trusts and the proposal of measures for their annihilation.

Starting with the proposition that "a monopoly in private hands is indefensible, and there is no exception to the rule," he only to state his belief that monopolies do not reduce prices, that, if they do, the advantage is outweighed by other objections, and that he was there "to consider any method which any man might suggest for the annihilation of the trusts." He therefore insisted that, while monetary and tariff reform would to some degree cripple trusts, yet that what we need is some direct attack upon the trusts.

Accordingly, he proposed the following scheme of repressive legislation and administration to accomplish that result: First, each state should determine the conditions under which corporations, created by itself or other states, should do business within its borders, and if not so authorized should be prohibited from doing so. Second, congress should now pass a law prohibiting a federal licensing body, from which every corporation doing business in any state other than that creating it should obtain a license. This license should be revocable and should be granted only to companies opening their business records to public inspection, and to those who, in fact, are not monopolies. If such a law should be declared unconstitutional, then the constitution should be amended so as to authorize its enactment.

As a treatment of the trust problem this scheme is unsatisfactory for the one reason that it is intended to destroy instead of to utilize. It is designed to sacrifice the standard of competition in order to cure monopolistic extortion. It is the policy of impotent and indiscriminate destruction instead of that of discerning correction. In conjunction with other remedies might well be considered, but it does not of itself meet the situation.

The essential difficulty is that Mr. Bryan's attitude on the trust question is narrow and immature. When, apropos of the displacement of commercial travelers, he urges that the simplification of business will reduce the standard of intellectuality, he is either doing his hat to salesmen as voters or he is telling them that they need an ignoble goal to make them men. When he declares that "if it were proved to me that monopoly would cheapen all articles, still I would oppose it because it would lead to an industrial aristocracy," and closes the case with that statement, he shows that his view of the situation is sadly partial. From the beginning to the end of his speech the impression is created that the simplification of business is a good thing, and that the simplification of business is a good thing, and that the simplification of business is a good thing.

"The Southwest," he said, "is a water supply to that region is increasing and wherever through the flowing of that water a blade of grass comes up there a tree is planted. That tree is a breeder of rain; that tree will bring more water to the soil, and will refresh the whole land. Thus, I tell men who think of going into the Southwest—if you get the grass started place trees with it."

"What will be the result?" he asked. "In less than a century in my belief there will be on what was once arid land in Arizona and New Mexico a million trees flourishing in a soil so rich that what was called 'fat loam' in the Northwest will seem thin in comparison with it. The soil of the Southwest is not thin nor meager. It is incomparably rich when once watered, turned over and over and saturated."

"Irrigation will in time bring some water into this region, but climatic changes will do more for the Southwest than will complete the work. There is another point in regard to this region that I am satisfied in regard to. There is more hidden mineral wealth in Arizona and New Mexico than in all the mines of the United States. The Southwest will produce. There is gold, silver, lead, zinc, potash, soda, copper, coal in abundance when it is once got at. The old processes of approach will not do. The riches of the Southwest are hidden in these territories as nowhere else, but the mineral wealth is there and will be found."

"Chemical processes are going to do much in finding this wealth, but old-fashioned straight digging with plenty of capital is going to do more. If the Southwest is to be a grub-stake mine, but for the capitalist with staying power. His reward will be greater than the men of the Ophir thought theirs was."

Mr. Manvel's last words were:

"Through thinking that we must find everything on the surface ready for our grasp we Americans have come to look with contempt upon those countries or regions whose nature presents difficult problems. That is why Arizona and New Mexico have such a contest to make to secure recognition, but the time is not far distant when they will be looked upon as agricultural, fruit-raising and mineral states of the first rank. I may not live to see that day, but it will come within the next fifty years of the history of the Santa Fe road."

But a few weeks ago I crossed a considerable portion of that section of which Mr. Manvel spoke years ago. Where there had been wastes of sand and alkali was the green grass of God, the cotton-wood, the willows, the sheep on the hills. Where for centuries never a tree had raised its waving head to the heavens, there were now oak trees and groves. In place of the rustling of the abandoned emigrant wagon, there were the voices of the children of the land, the voices of the people of the land, the voices of the people of the land.

Sneakin' Back to Kansas.

They're a sneakin' back to Kansas, Kops and Dems, Probs and Pops. They have heard the wonderful story of the world's surprising crops. They have read in the papers that the old Jayhawker state is a pauper's paradise at a mighty lively rate. In her days of war they shook her, give it to her in the neck.

Just a tale out in the desert 'bout a sneakin' back to Kansas, they say. But she weathered every breaker 'an' she's right in the advance. An' they're sneakin' back to Kansas as repentant emigrants.

They're a sneakin' back to Kansas, don't you see the sneakin' back?

Don't you see the sneakin' back? 'Gilt a claim to the land? Don't you hear the jollin' wagons in the long and winding trains? Giltin' the enormous serpents 'er the spreading seas 'o' plains? Don't you see the movers singin' songs of southern cheer? Don't you hear the whips a crackin' on the heated atmosphere? Don't you smell the fryin' bacon in the prairie camps? They're a sneakin' back to Kansas for they've heard that she's all right!

They're a sneakin' back to Kansas; when they left was aglow with wild inventive, just the hottest emigrants. They were takin' of the 'hoppers 'an' the murderin' cyclones. An' they dried the cattle till their hides stuck to their bones! Sizzled 'er up 'longside of steel, some quite ready to sizzled!

That the torrid realms of Satan wasn't in the game with her! Left their claims for anybody when they tuk the 'outland trail! Now they're sneakin' back to Kansas wakin' the 'outland trail! They're a sneakin' back to Kansas; when they left was aglow with wild inventive, just the hottest emigrants. They were takin' of the 'hoppers 'an' the murderin' cyclones. An' they dried the cattle till their hides stuck to their bones! Sizzled 'er up 'longside of steel, some quite ready to sizzled!

For the sun of tardy glory has arisen on the state, she is winnin' reputation most magnificently great! She is winnin' all creation with her crops 'o' wheat 'an' corn. An' her people are a tootin' of a loud, triumphant horn! Seem'd to have been overlooked her for a while in her own way. An' her people are a tootin' of a loud, triumphant horn! Seem'd to have been overlooked her for a while in her own way. An' her people are a tootin' of a loud, triumphant horn!

nal for this season of the year. Whether the reports are of wholesale or retail sales, whether they concern exports or goods for home consumption, all the information furnished is to the same effect. R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade shows that the exports for last month were over \$3,000,000 more than for any preceding August, and that they exceeded the imports by over \$7,000,000, all in spite of advances in prices that it was feared might shut off exports of manufactured products. And this increase may not continue to a few lines but is general. Naturally this makes the future look brighter than before, and there is every reason to believe that the balance of trade in favor of this country will be unprecedented this winter.

May Break Into Classics.

From the Philadelphia Times. One great danger of this fall Kansas cornstalk trial is that after while it may get in the Jack and the Beanstalk class.

Allen Manvel's Prophecy.

H. I. Cleveland, in the Chicago Times-Herald. The phenomenal improvement in the condition of the Southwest is a fact that the country calls to my mind a conversation which I had with Allen Manvel the last year of his life and when he was president of the Santa Fe system. Mr. Manvel had come to Chicago from the San Antonio system with the purpose of demonstrating that the regions southwest of Chicago and traversed by his road were more promising for the investor and the settler than the extreme northern belt. This was something of an undertaking in view of the public opinion at that time that Arizona and New Mexico were arid plains, fit only for the whitening bones of dead animals.

I cannot reproduce the exact language of Mr. Manvel, but from a few random notes these are the ideas he gave forth. We were sitting together in his private office. "The Santa Fe will exist," he said, "to have more actual settlers along its right of way than any trunk line of the world has in existence. I believe that climatic changes are in progress which will, within a comparatively short period of time, give to Western Kansas, New Mexico and Arizona the moisture they need. I am told by good authorities, and I studied this question when in the Northwest, that the belt of aridity is moving northward and not southward, and that the rain belt is nearer the southwestern regions to-day than it was fifty years ago. I believe the theory that the zones of the earth change their positions with time and that what is the temperate zone in this century may be the tropical hundreds of years afterward."

Mr. Manvel continued: "The tendency of mankind is to get away from the cold regions and seek the warm, providing two things can be accomplished—he must have water and he cannot have the fever. If the fever did not exist in the South American country and a pure water supply was always at hand the Saxon races would have conquered every portion of the land ere this. As it is, through long years of acclimatization the Latin is the master of those regions. "The Southwest," he said, "is a water supply to that region is increasing and wherever through the flowing of that water a blade of grass comes up there a tree is planted. That tree is a breeder of rain; that tree will bring more water to the soil, and will refresh the whole land. Thus, I tell men who think of going into the Southwest—if you get the grass started place trees with it."

"What will be the result?" he asked. "In less than a century in my belief there will be on what was once arid land in Arizona and New Mexico a million trees flourishing in a soil so rich that what was called 'fat loam' in the Northwest will seem thin in comparison with it. The soil of the Southwest is not thin nor meager. It is incomparably rich when once watered, turned over and over and saturated."

"Irrigation will in time bring some water